(करोड़ रूपये)

	एनआरवाई	पीएमआईयू पीईपी	आई आरडीपी	जेआरवाई	ईएएस*
1994-95	15.50	—	203.35	743.77	137.38
1995-96	11.10	15.85	203.17	871.89	194.50
1996-97	12.28	14.45	203.17	423.35	141.50 (दिसम्बर, 96 तक)

*ई ए एस के संबंध में राज्यवार आवंटन नहीं किए जाते क्योंकि यह एक मांग आधारित स्कीम है। आंकड़े जारी धनराशि के हैं।

इन कार्यक्रमों हेतु नौवीं योजना परिव्यय उसके तैयार किए जाने पर उपलब्ध होंगे।

Priorities under the Ninth Five Year Plan

2007. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some priorities have been fixed, for the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the outlays fixed in each case;

(c) whether the main thrust of the Ninth Five Year Plan is to provide welfare facilities to the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the programmes to be undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMNTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Approach Paper to the NInth Plan (1997—2002) approved unanimously by the National Development Council in its meeting held on 16.01.1997 has laid down the priorities for the Ninth Plan. The Approach Paper has projected a GDP growth rate of 7 per cent per annum during the Ninth Plan period including a growth rate of 4.5 per cent per annum in the agricultural sector.

The objectives of the Ninth Plan are as follows:

(i) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;

(ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;

(iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;

(iv) Providing the Basic Minimum Services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner;

(v) Containing the growth rate of population;

(vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all levels;

(vii) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other

Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and devleopment;

(viii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups;

(ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

The above objectives which seek to achieve "growth with equipy", need to be seen in the context of four important dimensions of State policy. These are: (a) quality of life of the citizens; (b) generation of productive employment; (c) regional balance; and (d) self-reliance.

The exercises for the formulation of sectroal details for achieving the above objectives of the Ninth Plan and the details of outlays required are presently underway in the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) The strategy suggested in the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan regarding Social Welfare Sector will be as follows:

(i) A multi sectoral Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) strategy will be put into action for pooling the efforts of the Disabled, their families and communities in collaboration with the concerned departments of health, women and child development, nutrition, education, vocational training, labour and employment and welfare. As the CBR has the potential of meeting the needs of the disabled within the available resources of the community, special efforts will be made to promote the CBR through NGOs to fill the existing void in the rural areas.

(ii) A National Policy on Ageing will be formulated. The Policy will address four board areas viz., pensionary needs both contributory and non-contributory; affordable health services since health requires considerable attention at this stage of the life cycle; affordable shelter through the National Housing Policy; and other welfare measures. It will also provide recognition to the productive role that the Aged can play through active involvement in the developmental activities and not just as beneficiaries.

(iii) The Street Children who are emerging as a significant social problem requires special attention during the Ninth Plan. The non-institutional basic services approach for the care, protection and education of these children will be continued.

(iv) Efforts will be made not only to evolve necessary mechanisms that protect the society against anti-social behaviour but also at going beyond the ambit of the formal system to forestall conditions that generate crimunality and make individuals vulnerable to deviation from the accepted social norms, the role of the State Governments in the implementation of social defence measures will be further strenghtened to meet the mererging problems as a result of the changing social and economic situation.

(v) Special attention will be paid to the welfare and deelopment of working children, children of prostitutes, especially girl children, prisoners, families affected by terrorist violence, natural calamities and also for the children whose parents suffer from infectious and contagious diseases like Leprosy, Tuberculosis etc.

(vi) The growth of violence, individual as well as collective, especially to-

wards Women, the Girl Child and other vulnerable groups has already assumed serious proportions. These problems lower the quality of human development. The problem will be effectively addressed.

(vii) The special problems of the juvenile delinquents and the children and difficult circumstances will be addressed by ensuring effective implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and other curative and rehabilitative measures to reform the social deviants.

(viii) To meet these social welfare needs, the State welfare administration will be re-oriented with professionally trained personnel so as to ensure formulation of need based policies and programmes with effective implementation in response to the local needs. At the field level, effective convergence of available services through proper linkages and inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms will be ensured. Efforts will also be made to monitor the implementation of various social welfare programmes, particularly those of the social defence programmes of the State Sector. Efforts will be made to assess the qualitative impact of these programmes.

(ix) Efforts will be made to involve the voluntary and corporate institutions in implementing the various schemes aimed at the welfare and development of these groups.

Identification of backward areas

2008. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up some programmes to identify backward areas of the country on priority basis;

(b) whether Government have also taken up programmes to identify areas having more poverty in some blocks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, with the projects to be undertaken to remove backwardness and poverty in identified areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) to (c) No Sir, Planning and development of an area and allocation of funds for that purpoose is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. Planning Commission have not fixed any criteria for declaration of an area as backward. However, Ministry of Rural Development & Employment have set up a committee to evolve criteria for identification of 100 most backward and poorest districts to identify such districts in various States, and to suggest appropriate definition of the term "infrastructure develolpment". The committee was set up on 26th February, 1977 and is to submit its report with in two months.

Gap between rich and poor due to economic reforms

2009. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the introduction of economic reforms during the last five years, the gap between the rich and the, poor has widened, particularly, in populous cities like Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 16 per cent of the country's population lives on less than three rupees a day, i.e. far below the official poverty line;

(c) if not, the per capita, per day, income of people living below the poverty line; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation and bring the poor above the poverty line?